

Orbital Correlations, Frustration, and Self-Organization

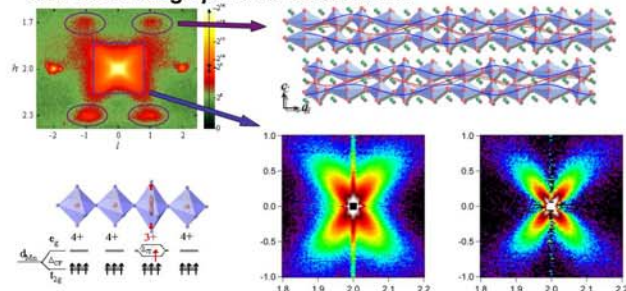
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Motivation

- Need to understand the role of orbital occupation on the underlying physical properties, e.g., superconductivity, colossal magnetoresistance (CMR), ferroelectricity, spin ladder formation etc.
- Combine variety of techniques to probe orbital configuration
 - Elastic diffuse scattering: nanoscale self-organization e.g. stripes, dimerization, phase separation
 - Elastic neutron and X-ray diffraction: average structure
 - Inelastic neutron scattering: energy scale of the interactions

Layered CMR manganites

- Diffuse scattering reveals Jahn-Teller polarons and short-range polaron correlations



- Comprehensive temperature dependent studies enable a direct measure of the polaron population

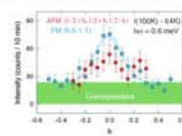
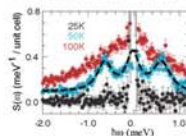
Future Directions

- Determine origin of competing order parameters
- Determine fluctuations associated with reentrant charge order

S.N. Ancona et al., to be published 2006

$\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$

- Similar behavior as manganites, e.g. concomitant insulator-metal and ferromagnetic transition
- Spin-state of Co^{3+} , electron-lattice coupling, tunable by temperature and doping.



QuickTime™ and a
TIF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Inelastic and elastic neutron scattering:
 - Emergence of low-energy excitation due to temperature induced spin-state transition
 - Ferro- and antiferromagnetic correlations due to dynamic, short-range orbital ordering

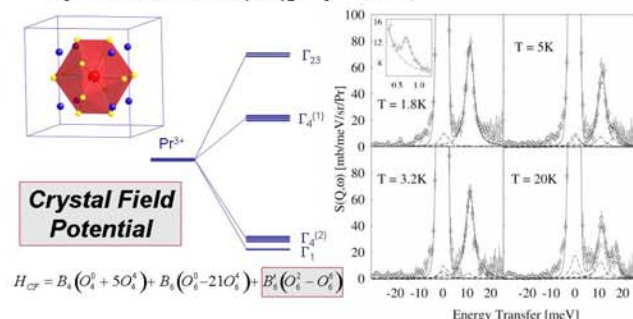
Future Directions

- Evolution of ferromagnetic/charge/orbital order with doping
- Measure diffuse scattering due to Co^{3+} Jahn-Teller polarons

D. Phelan et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 027201 (2006)

Skutterudites

- $\text{PrOs}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$ is a heavy fermion superconductor.
- $T_c = 1.83\text{K}$ (cf $\text{LaOs}_4\text{Sb}_{12}$: $T_c = 0.74\text{K}$)



- From inelastic neutron scattering:
 - The Pr^{3+} ground state is a Γ_1 singlet.
 - T_c is enhanced by inelastic quadrupolar scattering

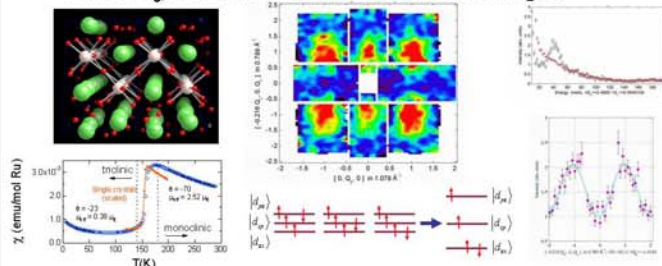
Future Directions

- Explore s-f interaction through crystal field relaxation

E.A. Goremychkin et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 93, 157003 (2004)

Ruthenates

- $\text{La}_4\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_{10}$ has a first-order phase transition at 160K.
- Corner-shared RuO_6 octahedra form a corrugated plane.
- Below T_c , the Ru-O-Ru bond alternate in length.



- From single crystal inelastic neutron scattering:
 - A spin gap of 40meV develops below the transition.
 - Modulations in Q indicate the formation of S=1 dimers
 - The results can be explained by t_{2g} orbital ordering.

Future Directions

- Investigate other candidates of Orbital Peierls distortions

P. Khalifah et. al., Science 297, 2237 (2002)